Gazette of the United States.

A *NATIONAL PAPER*, PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 34, *NORTH FIFTH-STREET*, PHILADELPHIA.

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FOR THE GAZETTE.

MR. FENNO,

Please to give a place in your Gazette to the following observations. The Printers who may have republished the pieces, signed PACIFICUS, *are also requested to re-publish these, and will no doubt be candid enough to do so.*

NUMBER I.

[*Concluded, from our laſt.*]

ANOTHER important inference to be noted is, that the powers of making war and treaty being ſubſtantially of a legiſlative, not an executive nature, the rule of interpreting exceptions ſtrictly, muſt narrow inſtead of enlarging executive pretentions on thoſe ſubjects.

3. It remains to be enquired whether there be any thing in the conſtitution itſelf which ſhews that the powers of making war and peace are conſidered as of an executive nature, and as comprehended within a general grant of executive power.

It will not be pretended that this appears from any *direct* poſition to be found in the inſtrument.

If it were *deducible* from any particular expreſſions it may be preſumed that the publication would have ſaved us the trouble of the reſearch.

Does the doctrine then reſult from the actual diſtribution of powers among the ſeveral branches of the government? Or from any fair analogy between the powers of war and treaty and the enumerated powers veſted in the executive alone?

Let us examine.

In the general diſtribution of powers, we find that of declaring war expreſsly veſted in the Congreſs, where every other legiſlative power is declared to be veſted, and without any other qualification than what is common to every other legiſlative act. The conſtitutional idea of this power would ſeem then clearly to be, that it is of a legiſlative and not an executive nature.

This concluſion becomes irreſiſtable, when it is recollected, that the conſtitution cannot be ſuppoſed to have placed either any power legiſlative in its nature, entirely among executive powers, or any power executive in its nature, entirely among legiſlative powers, without charging the conſtitution, with that kind of intermixture and conſolidation of different powers, which would violate a fundamental principle in the organization of free governments. If it were not unneceſſary to enlarge on this topic here, it could be ſhewn, that the conſtitution was originally vindicated, and has been conſtantly expounded, with a diſavowal of any ſuch intermixture.

The power of treaties is veſted jointly in the Preſident and in the Senate, which is a branch of the legiſlature. From this arrangement merely, there can be no inference that would neceſſarily exclude the power from the executive claſs: ſince the ſenate is joined with the Preſident in another power, that of appointing to offices, which as far as relate to executive offices at leaſt, is conſidered as of an executive nature. Yet on the other hand, there are ſufficient indications that the power of treaties is regarded by the conſtitution as materially different from mere executive power, and as having more affinity to the legiſlative than to the executive character.

One circumſtance indicating this, is the conſtitutional regulation under which the ſenate give their conſent in the caſe of treaties. In all other caſes the conſent of the body is expreſſed by a majority of voices. In this particular caſe, a concurrence of two thirds at leaſt is made neceſſary, as a ſubſtitute or compenſation for the other branch of the legiſlature, which on certain occaſions, could not be conveniently a party to the tranſaction.

But the concluſive circumſtance is, that treaties when formed according to the conſtitutional mode, are confeſſedly to have the force and operation of *laws*, and are to be a rule for the courts in controverſies between man and man, as much as any *other laws*. They are even emphatically declared by the conſtitution to be "the ſupreme law of the land."

So far the argument from the conſtitution is preciſely in oppoſition to the doctrine. As little will be gained in its favour from a compariſon of the two powers, with thoſe particularly veſted in the Preſident alone.

As there are but few it will be moſt ſatisfactory to review them one by one.

"The Preſident ſhall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia when called into the actual ſervice of the United States."

There can be no relation worth examining between this power and the general power of making treaties. And inſtead of being analogous to the power of declaring war, it affords a ſtriking illuſtration of the incompatibility of the two powers in the ſame hands. Thoſe who are to *conduct a war* cannot in the nature of things, be proper or ſafe judges, whether *a war ought* to be *commenced, continued*, or *concluded*. They are barred from the latter functions by a great principle in free government, analogous to that which ſeparates the ſword from the purſe, or the power of executing from the power of enacting laws.

"He may require the opinion in writing of the principal officers in each of the executive departments upon any ſubject relating to the duties of their reſpective offices; and he ſhall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences againſt the United States, except in caſe of impeachment" theſe powers can have nothing to do with the ſubject.

"The Preſident ſhall have power to fill up vacancies that may happen during the receſs of the ſenate, by granting commiſſions which ſhall expire at the end of the next ſeſſion" The ſame remark is applicable to this power, as alſo to that of "receiving ambaſſadors, other public miniſters and conſuls" the particular uſe attempted to be made of this laſt power will be conſidered in anotner place.

"He ſhall take care that the laws ſhall be faithfully executed and ſhall commiſſion all officers of the United States." To ſee the laws faithfully executed conſtitutes the eſſence of the executive authority. But what relation has it to the power of making treaties and war, that is, of determining what the *laws ſhall be* with regard to other nations? No other certainly than what ſubſiſts between the powers of executing and enacting laws; no other, conſequently, than what forbids a coalition of the powers in the ſame department.

I paſs over the few other ſpecified functions aſſigned to the Preſident, ſuch as that of convening of the legiſlature, &c. &c. which cannot be drawn into the preſent queſtion.

It may be proper however to take notice of the power of removal from office, which appears to have been adjudged to the Preſident by the laws eſtabliſhing the executive departments; and which the writer has endeavoured to preſs into his ſervice. To juſtify any favourable inference from this caſe, it muſt be ſhewn, that the powers of war and treaties are of a kindred nature to the power of removal, or at leaſt are equally within a grant of executive power. Nothing of this ſort has been attempted, nor probably will be attempted. Nothing can in truth be clearer, than that no analogy, or ſhade of analogy, can be traced between a power in the ſupreme officer reſponſible for the faithful execution of the laws, to diſplace a ſubaltern officer employed in the execution of the laws; and a power to make treaties, and to declare war, ſuch as theſe have been found to be in their nature, their operation, and their conſequences.

Thus it appears that by whatever ſtandard we try this doctrine, it muſt be condemned as no leſs vicious in theory than it would be dangerous in practice. It is countenanced neither by the writers on law; nor by the nature of the powers themſelves; nor by any general arrangements or particular expreſſions, or plauſible analogies, to be found in the conſtitution.

Whence then can the writer have borrowed it?

There is but one anſwer to this queſtion.

The power of making treaties and the power of declaring war, are *royal prerogatives* in the *Britiſh government*, and are accordingly treated as *Executive prerogatives* by *Britiſh commentators*.

We ſhall be the more confirmed in the neceſſity of this ſolution of the problem, by looking back to the æra of the conſtitution, and ſatisfying ourſelves that the writer could not have been miſled by the doctrines maintained by our own commentators on our own government. That I may not ramble beyond preſcribed limits, I ſhall content myſelf with an extract from a work which entered into a ſyſtematic explanation and defence of the conſtitution, and to which there has frequently been aſcribed ſome influence in conciliating the public aſſent to the government in the form propoſed. Three circumſtances conſpire in giving weight to this contemporary expoſition. It was made at a time when no application to *perſons* or *meaſures* could bias: The opinion given was not tranſiently mentioned, but formally and critically elucidated: It related to a point in the conſtitution which muſt conſequently have been viewed as of importance in the public mind. The paſſage relates to the power of making treaties; that of declaring war, being arranged with ſuch obvious propriety among the legiſlative powers, as to be paſſed over without particular diſcuſſion.

"Tho' ſeveral writers on the ſubject of government place that power *(of making treaties)* in "the claſs of *Executive authorities*, yet this is "*evidently* an *arbitrary diſpoſition*. For if we attend *carefully*, to its operation, it will be "found to partake *more* of the *legiſlative* than "of the *executive* character, though it does not "ſeem ſtrictly to fall within the definition of "either of them. The eſſence of the legiſlative authority, is to enact laws; or in other "words, to preſcribe rules for the regulation "of the ſociety. While the execution of the "laws and the employment of the common "ſtrength, either for this purpoſe, or for the "common defence, ſeem to comprize *all* the "functions of the *Executive magiſtrate*. The "power of making treaties is *plainly* neither "the one nor the other. It relates neither to "the execution of the ſubſiſting laws, nor to "the enaction of new ones, and ſtill leſs to an "exertion of the common ſtrength. Its objects "are contracts with foreign nations, which "have the *force of law*, but derive it from "the obligations of good faith. They are not "rules preſcribed by the ſovereign to the ſubject, but agreements between ſovereign and "ſovereign. The power in queſtion ſeems "therefore to form a diſtinct department, and "to belong properly neither to the legiſlative "nor to the executive. The qualities elſewhere "detailed as indiſpenſible in the management "of foreign *negociations*, point out the executive as the moſt fit agent in thoſe tranſactions: whilſt the vaſt importance of the truſt, "and the operation of treaties *as laws*, plead "ſtrongly for the participation of the whole or "a part of the *legiſlative body* in the office of "making them." Federaliſt vol. 2. p. 273.

It will not fail to be remarked on this commentary, that whatever doubts may be ſtarted as to the correctneſs of its reaſoning againſt the legiſlative nature of the power to make treaties: it is *clear conſiſtent* and *confident*, in deciding that the power is *plainly* and *evidently* not an *executive power*.

HELVIDIUS.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

To Mr. J. D. W. member of the Literary Society in this city, and author of an eſſay publiſhed in the National Gazette, of 21ſt. Auguſt 1793.

SIR,

HAVING perceived in the National Gazette of the 21ſt inſt. an eſſay, ſaid to have been read in this city, before a certain ſociety, calling itſelf literary, I was much induced to give it an attentive peruſal, not for the purpoſe of criticiſing on its merit, but for the ſake of deriving inſtruction and entertainment.

When a political eſſay is handed to the public, through the channel of a gazette, we have a right to expect that the author has maturely conſidered all the opinions of which he thus publickly avows himſelf the patron; and he muſt expect that ſentiments ſent forth in this way, will meet leſs indulgence than when delivered before an aſſembly of inmates and companions. Obſerving, however, a degree of "republican moderation," (as the author ſeems to recommend) I ſhall examine a few of his doctrines.—Indeed from the manner in which this eſſay meets the public eye, the author will not, it is hoped, be diſpleaſed with a few ſtrictures upon the propriety of his compoſition, and the accuracy of his language. This ſociety, of which he is a member, is an inſtitution deſigned for the acquiſition of literature in general—in particular for improvement in compoſition.

Whether this eſſay is intended as a ſpecimen of the author's talent in writing, or as an evidence of his acquiſitions in political knowledge and information, I am at a loſs to decide. Nor am I leſs incapable of accounting for the motives, which could induce the editor of the National Gazette to admit it to the *honors* of his preſs. Better far had it been for him to have exerciſed a parental tenderneſs towards this child of a miſguided judgment, by refuſing it a public expoſure, than to have caſt it forth, with all its nakedneſs and poverty, to meet the ſcoffs of an inſulted public.

The introductory ſentences to this notable eſſay are, perhaps, as worthy of remark as any in the whole production. We are told that "It muſt afford ſingular ſatisfaction to the friends of freedom to contemplate the havoc, which, ſince the American revolution, has been made amongſt thoſe numerous cuſtoms and prejudices, which ſwayed the ſceptre over our ariſtocratic and oppreſſed anceſtors."

That the "contemplation of havoc" by the friends of freedom in any country and upon any occaſion, can "afford matter of ſingular ſatisfaction" is a ſuggeſtion which may be novel, but is not therefore the leſs abſurd. To make havoc among "cuſtoms and prejudices" too, is a manner of getting rid of this claſs of enemies which never before occured to my mind. It is a new invention in the art of political warfare, for which the diſcoverer doubtleſs deſerves credit, ſuppoſing him perfectly competent to explain its utility; but why ſhould we ſuſpect the author's ability to define the operations of his new invented engine, ſince he tells us it is to extirpate tyrants and deſpots, who long ſwayed the ſceptre over our *ariſtocratic* and *oppreſſed anceſtors*. Dear departed ſhades, we will weep for the wrongs ye ſuffered while here on earth, but we will alſo execrate your memories, that ye were ariſtocrats!

Our author proceeds—"It is however an equal cauſe of regret, that ſo many opinions, uſages and laws ſtill exiſt in our country, which can be juſtified only by the circumſcribed reaſonings of a Burke, and which ſuffered to remain unhandled, may gather increaſing ſtrength, and ultimately open the ſluices for an inlet of political hereſies, that may inundate our country, and involve our citizens in ruin."

Now let me aſk this profound, erudite, member of the literary ſociety, whoſe diſcriminative faculties ſeem ſo accute—What opinions, uſages and laws, *ſtill* exiſt in our country, that are ſo replete with error, miſchief, and ruin? Since when have they exiſted—and when ought they to have been exploded? whether Mr. Burke has lately confined himſelf to any particular limits of reaſoning? and whether laſtly, a pert unlettered boy is more capable of defining the nature of laws than the moſt accompliſhed ſcholar, Europe now can boaſt? I ſhall hardly attempt to follow our author through his lengthy eſſay, but ſhall only ſubjoin a reflection or two, that muſt naturally ſuggeſt themſelves, upon a conſideration of the ſcope and execution of the whole piece. It appears to have been firſt exhibited before a ſociety of young men in this city;—had it gone no farther, there would have been no complaint of the author's arrogance, however his brethren might have judged of his merit as a ſcholar. But to exhibit a motley collection of newfangled, commonplace, and I may add thoughtleſs opinions upon political principles under the aſſumed importance of modern truth and orthodoxy, diſcovers no ſmall deficiency of judgment in a youth; one too, who comes forward as a cenſor of manners, a reprover of cuſtoms, a corrector of political hereſies—and finally, an improver of laws, politics, and juriſprudence in general. It has become faſhionable of late for young men to have a complete ſyſtem of political faith, long before they are initiated into the firſt principles of law and government; an intire ſet of canonical articles, as a kind of preface to their political teſtament. The eſſay that occaſions theſe ſtrictures is in the hackneyed ſtile of modern declamation; is incorrect in its language, and poſſeſſes few beauties of compoſition. The terms ariſtocracy, monarchy, deſpotiſm, as contra-diſtinguiſhed from democracy, which in the writer's interpretation is but another name for republicaniſm, are perfectly at command when he wiſhes to vent an execration, and he often makes uſe of them for no other apparent reaſon, than becauſe he has heard they are frightful things.

Theſe remarks may have the appearance of illiberal ſeverity; but their ſole intention is to induce the author of the eſſay that gave riſe to them, to re-examine his opinions, and in future to be more careful how he hazards a publication upon political ſubjects, which if not the moſt difficult are at leaſt the moſt important themes, which can engage the pen of the beſt informed ſtateſmen. A youth therefore ſhould enter the liſts with timidity and diffidence, endeavoring rather to perſuade his readers, than impoſe his ſentiments upon the public.

SENEX.

Philadelphia, 23d Auguſt.

FROM THE WESTERN STAR.

IT has often been obſerved, and for a long time not doubted, by many, that the object of that horde (whoſe employment has been, ever ſince the adoption of the federal Government, to abuſe and villify its officers, and all acting in authority under it, and whoſe ſlander has at length been vented even againſt the exalted virtues and unſullied patriotiſm of a WASHINGTON,) was to involve this country in diſtreſs and confuſion.—If there are yet thoſe whoſe candor may have led them to believe that the *Fraternity of American Jacobins* are incited by noneſt motives, to prefer their incendiary clamours and complaints, weekly, to the public, the deciſion of a *Pennſylvania* jury, publiſhed in our paper of this week, under the Philadelphia head, muſt remove the veil, and convince them that their candor has been extended towards objects in every ſenſe highly unworthy of it.—Contrary to the unanimous opinion of the Judges, and directly in oppoſition to the clearly defined, and particularly pointed out, true intent and meaning of the laws of the land, an inhabitant of the United States, who had voluntary tranſgreſſed by enliſting on board an armed privateer, and againſt whom a bill of indictment had been found, for the offence, has been declared *not guilty*, by a jury———The right of trial by jury, is a privilege that will be always held dear by all who wiſh to hold their lives, their liberties, and their poſſeſſions, upon a foundation more ſafe and ſecure than the precarious tenure of aſſumptive and arbitrary power. But of what avail is this ſacred bulwark of freedom, if law and evidence, which ſhould ever be the ground-work of a jury's verdict, are made to give place to caprice and will? 'Tis a bubble, 'tis a ſhadow, 'tis nothing but a name, the ſound of which, though it be grateful to the ear, yet the *thing* itſelf, in its operation, may be made an engine more deſtructive to the ſacred rights of the community, than *letters de catchet* and a *Baſtile*.——But the door is now opened, we ſhall probably be told, for the exerciſe of gratitude to France—*Piracy* upon the high ſeas, we may hear, will ſecure and eſtabliſh Gallic freedom:—this will be animating doctrine to the pilferers of private property, who may now enliſt under the banners of a KID, and traverſe the ocean in ſearch of plunder, and be dignified with the appellation of *defenders of the rights* of mankind—*patriotic freemen*, fighting in the *cauſe of France* and *human nature*. But whatever degree of *patriotiſm* may actuate ſuch *patriots* in their *patriotic* purſuits, it is moſt probable that a large majority of the community will wiſh them the *patriotic* puniſhment of a halter.—Let thoſe who really wiſh to riſk their lives in defence of that heaven born principle which firſt rouſed the enlightened ſons of America to oppoſe the ſtrides of unjuſt power, take paſſage for the invaded territory of our allies, and, under the heroes of France, gather laurels in fighting the battles of freedom: but let not the name of defenders of liberty be beſtowed on thoſe who ſeek protection under the ſhadow of pretended right, for the purpoſe of robbing induſtry of

its reward and an unoffending aſſociation of the bread deſigned for their families.—If, however, there are thoſe who bear the name of Americans, who will in defiance of law and authority, violate the enjoined neutrality of our country, by engaging in an infamous traffick, their being put out of the protection of government, muſt ſubject them, if they fall into the hands of thoſe againſt whom their freebooting is deſigned, to rigorous treatment, if not to an ignominious exit. Their country will not reſent the merited puniſhment, and ſcarcely the tear of pity will be ſhed at the tidings of their fate.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR.

Citizens SMITH & PRICE,

By publiſhing in your paper the following piece of advice, you will oblige your moſt humble ſervant,

P. A. CHERUI.

Alexandria, Auguſt 20, 1793.

ADVICE *to the* AMERICAN CITIZENS.

Citizens and Brothers,

IT is uſeleſs to put you in mind of the plots that the Ariſtocrats have formed for many years paſt againſt the Republicans and the Friends to Liberty. You are not ignorant of the blood theſe cruel aſſaſſins have ſpilt, in every part of France, in ſacrificing and putting to the ſword thoſe brave citizens that gold could not corrupt.

Open your eyes and know that this infamous coalition of ſeditious men exiſts in this continent, and that their deſign is to eſtabliſh a new theatre of cruelty and calamity. I was told yeſterday, by people worthy of faith, and known by their patriotiſm, that ill-intentioned people, ſtrangers to this country, have publiſhed infamous calumnies againſt Citizen GENET, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the French Republic in the United States of America, which are ſufficient to break for ever the union that now exiſts between the two Republics, and to operate the ruin of our wiſe and virtuous Miniſter.

It is my duty to make all neceſſary inquiries to diſcover the authors of ſuch an odious accuſation, and it is with ſatisfaction I hear that this publication has not been made by American citizens.

It is in the name of liberty, that every virtuous man ought to revere—I beg the American citizens, our brothers, to ſhut their hearts againſt all the ſeditious and calumnious diſcourſes which they may hear againſt the honor and dignity of the reſpectable Citizen GENET, and to look upon the authors of ſuch ſeditious reports, as men bribed by our common enemies, who ſeek nothing elſe but to diſhonor and aboliſh the French Republic, and to ſpread diviſion and diſcord between the two powers.

P. A. CHERUI,
Agent of the French Republic.

United States.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE IS THE VOICE OF GOD.

EXETER, (N. H.) Auguſt 13.

At a legal meeting of the qualified voters of the town of Exeter, holden on the 12th of Auguſt, 1793,

Voted unanimouſly, That when unprincipled or miſguided men are, by their machinations, endeavouring to interrupt the public tranquillity and happineſs, it becomes the duty of the friends of peace and good order to purſue all proper meaſures for rendering their plans abortive.

Voted unanimouſly, That although we feel ourſelves of comparatively ſmall importance, both in a political and commercial view, we have a common intereſt with our fellow citizens through the Union in the preſervation of peace and proſperity, which we now enjoy; and therefore eſteem it no leſs our right than our duty to expreſs our ſenſe of common dangers, and our ideas of the means purſued for the public ſecurity.

Voted unanimouſly, that in our opinion the public meaſures, which have been adopted by the Preſident of the United States, for maintaining, during the preſent war in Europe, that ſtrict and impartial neutrality, with which both our national intereſt and honour are ſo intimately connected, were conſtitutional, wiſe, and patriotic—and that we view, with great indignation, the illiberal attempts which have been made to calumniate his official character on account of this timely diſcharge of an important duty.

Voted unanimouſly, That as we are at peace with all the powers of Europe, we cannot but conſider every citizen of the United States, who is intereſted in fitting out, or concerned in manning, any armed veſſel to cruiſe againſt their property on the high ſeas, or who advocates ſuch meaſures, as guilty of a ſpecies of maſqued piracy, highly diſhonorable to the American character; and that we eſteem it the duty of all true friends to our country to bring every ſuch perſon to deſerved puniſhment, as a violator of the laws of nations and a diſturber of the public peace.

The foregoing is a copy.

Atteſt,
JOSIAH GILMAN, Town Clerk.

CHARLESTOWN (Maſſ.)

At a meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Charleſtown, the following reſolutions were unanimouſly entered into:

Voted, That the inhabitants of this town do moſt heartily concur with the reſolutions of the merchants and traders of the town of Boſton, in their meeting of the 22d July, 1793.

Voted, That the inhabitants of this town conceive it to be the duty and for the intereſt of every citizen of the United States, at this important criſis of political affairs, to give their firm ſupport to the Supreme Executive of the United States, in his exertions to maintain peace, and avoid the calamities of war.

Voted, That in our opinion it is contrary to the principles of neutrality, and repugnant to the true intereſts of our country, for any citizens to enter on board, or be concerned, directly or indirectly, in fitting out any armed veſſels to cruiſe againſt the veſſels of any nation now at peace with theſe States, and that they ought to be eſteemed as enemies to their country, and treated accordingly.

Voted, That the foregoing reſolutions ſhall be tranſmitted to the Hon. Thomas Ruſſell, Eſq. and publiſhed in the Boſton newſpapers.

A true copy from the records,
SAMUEL PAYSON, Town-Clerk.
Auguſt 13, 1793.

POWNALBOROUGH,
Diſtrict of Maine:

At a meeting held at Wiſcaſſet-Hall, by a number of the citizens of the town of Pownalborough, on the 9th of Auguſt, 1793—it was unanimouſly voted:—

1ſt. That we moſt cordially ſubſcribe to the ſentiments held up in the ſeveral reſolutions of our fellow citizens of Boſton, communicated to us in the aforementioned letter, expreſſive of their opinion, of the propriety, wiſdom and prudence of the Preſident's late Proclamation, and that we will ſtrictly adhere to the ſame.

2dly. That ſhould any man among us, become ſo depraved, ſo far regardleſs of the peace and happineſs of this country, as to be concerned in any way and manner, in any veſſel, fitted out to cruiſe againſt any power at peace with theſe States, we will exert ourſelves, to the utmoſt of our abilities, to detect and bring him, to the puniſhment and diſgrace, that ſuch *deteſtable* and *piratical* plunderers deſerve;—And that we will neither deal with, or employ, any man, mariner or ſeaman, who ſhall hereafter be aiding, or aſſiſting, in fitting out, or manning any ſuch veſſel.

3dly. That the Secretary be requeſted to incloſe a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the Hon. Thomas Ruſſell, Eſq. in return for the communication received from him.

Per order,
JOSEPH TINKHAM, Sec'ry.

MALDEN (*Maſſ.*) *Aug.* 17.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Malden, on the 16th of Auguſt, 1793—

Voted, That our thanks be preſented to the Merchants and Traders in the town of Boſton, for their timely and ſpirited exertions to preſerve that ſtate of neutrality ſo highly intereſting and important to theſe States.

Voted, That we concur with them in taking every legal meaſure to bring to condign puniſhment any citizen who ſhall be guilty of the leaſt infringement on the laws of a ſtrict neutrality, agreeable to the Preſident's late Proclamation.

Voted, That the preceding votes be inſerted in the Columbian Centinel.

A true copy,
Nehemiah Torrey, Town-Clerk.

SPRINGFIELD, Auguſt 20.

The inhabitants of the town of Springfield, being called together by their ſelectmen on Wedneſday Auguſt 14th, 1793, in conſequence of a letter ſigned by the honorable THOMAS RUSSELL, Eſq chairman of a committee of merchants, and others, citizens of the town of Boſton, to conſider the threatening aſpect of our public affairs, in conſequence of the unhappy war between the nations of Europe, and the diſpoſition ſhewn, as it is ſaid, by ſome of the inhabitants of theſe States, unduly to interfere therein.

Having freely conferred on the ſubject, we are unanimouſly of opinion, that it is our duty as citizens, to obſerve a moſt ſcrupulous neutrality in regard to the war, as well as a punctual obſervance of treaties exiſting between the United States and any other nation.

And although we do not feel diſpoſed to arrogate the right of approving or condemning the official conduct of the Supreme Executive of the United States, yet we cannot but expreſs our gratitude, for the prudent and well timed Proclamation of the Preſident, declaring the United States to be in a ſtate of neutrality.

By order of the Selectmen,
SAMUEL LYMAN, Chairman.

Reſolutions of the Town of Newbedford, Maſſachuſetts.

Reſolved, 1. That we will to the utmoſt of our power ſtrictly attend to the pacific ſyſtem manifeſted by the Preſident in his late Proclamation.

Reſolved, 2. That we heartily concur with our fellow-citizens of the town of Boſton in their late doings relative thereto: and we will endeavor to detect all ſuch as may, in the ſmalleſt degree, violate that neutrality we ſo highly approve.

Voted unanimouſly, That the above Reſolutions be printed in the MEDLEY, and COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

THADEUS MAYHEW, *Clerk.*

At a meeting of the Mayor, Aldermen, Common Council and Freemen of the City of New-Haven, warned according to the Conſtitution, and convened at the State Houſe in ſaid City, on Monday the 19th day of Auguſt, A. D. 1793.

SAMUEL BISHOP, Eſq. Mayor of ſaid City, Moderator.

RESOLVED, That the late Proclamation of the Preſident of the United States, declaring and enjoining a ſtrict neutrality, with reſpect to the belligerent powers, is a proof of the wiſdom of the ſupreme executive, and of his vigilent attention to the proſperity of our country, and merits our warmeſt approbation and firm ſupport.

Reſolved, that we approve of the meaſures adopted by the Governor and Legiſlature of this State, in ſupport of that Proclamation, and the ſyſtem of neutrality it enjoins.

Reſolved, That we will unitedly and individually exert ourſelves to promote in our fellow-citizens, a conduct friendly and impartial towards the nations of Europe, which are now at open war with each other: and for this purpoſe, will diſcountenance, and to the utmoſt of our power, ſuppreſs any hoſtilities againſt the people or property of ſuch nations.

Reſolved, That we will endeavor to preſerve pure and inviolate, in principle and practice, the Conſtitution of the United States, and watchfully guard againſt any inſidious, or open attacks upon it.

Reſolved, That the Mayor of this City, be requeſted to tranſmit an official copy of the proceedings, to the Preſident of the United States, and a like copy to the Governor of this State.

SAMUEL BISHOP, *Mayor.*
Atteſt, S. BALDWIN, City Clerk.

NEWARK, Auguſt 21.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the County of Eſſex, at Newark, on the ſeventeenth day of Auguſt, 1793, agreeably to public notice,

Major General DAYTON was unanimouſly choſen chairman, & ELISHA BOUDINOT, Eſq. Secretary.

When, after the Preſident's Proclamation was read, and the buſineſs fully diſcuſſed, the following Reſolutions were entered into with only ONE diſſenting voice.

Reſolved, THAT we regard the Proclamation of the Preſident which announces the Neutrality of the United States, in the war now exiſting among ſeveral of the nations in Europe, as a declaration of the real diſpoſition of theſe States, as a friendly admonition to all our Citizens, of the penalties to which they will be expoſed, under any violation of the Law of Nations; and as a new proof of that watchful care and paternal affection, for the true intereſts, proſperity and honor of this country, which has ſo uniformly marked and eminently diſtinguiſhed the adminiſtration of our firſt Magiſtrate.

Reſolved, That as it is the indiſpenſible duty of every good Citizen, ſo it ſhall be our conſtant endeavor to carry into effect the pacific ſyſtem enjoined us in the aforeſaid proclamation, and to ſupport our public officers in all lawful and proper exertions to enforce and maintain the ſame.

ELIAS DAYTON, *Chairman.*
ELISHA BOUDINOT, *Secretary.*

RICHMOND *(Virg.)* Auguſt 19.

At a numerous meeting of the Citizens of Richmond and its vicinity, held at the Capitol, on Saturday the 17th of Auguſt, 1793, agreeable to notification, and in order to take under conſideration the late Proclamation of the Preſident of the United States.

The Proclamation of the Preſident being read, on motion by Mr. John Marſhall, the following reſolutions were offered, diſcuſſed and unanimouſly agreed to—

1ſt. That it is the intereſt and duty of theſe United States to conform to their ſeveral ſubſiſting treaties, and to maintain a ſtrict neutrality towards the belligerent powers of Europe, on the due and faithful obſervance of which the happineſs and proſperity of our common country very greatly depend.

2dly. That our illuſtrious fellow-citizen, GEORGE WASHINGTON, to whoſe eminent ſervices, great talents, and exalted virtues, all America pays ſo juſt a tribute, has given an additional proof of his watchful attention to his own duty and the welfare of his country by his Proclamation notifying to all that theſe United States are in perfect neutrality with reſpect to the belligerent powers of Europe, and enjoining our citizens to an obſervance thereof.

3dly. That it is our duty as well as our intereſt to conduct ourſelves conformably to the principles expreſſed in the ſaid Proclamation, and to uſe our beſt endeavors to prevent any infringement of them by others; and we hereby declare that it is our firm intention to do ſo.

And a committee was appointed to draw up an Addreſs conformable to ſaid reſolutions, conſiſting of the following gentlemen—J. Marſhall, C. Braxton, A. Ronald, J. M'Clurg, A. Campbell, and J. Steele.

——The Committee returned, and Mr. Marſhall reported an addreſs, which being read, was unanimouſly agreed to.

The meeting continuing to ſit, the following Reſolutions were offered, diſcuſſed, and unanimouſly agreed to—

That the Conſtitution of our country has provided a proper and adequate mode of communication between theſe United States and foreign nations or their miniſters whereby the ſenſe of theſe United States or of foreign nations on any ſubject concerning either may be conveyed or received.

2dly. That if at any time this conſtitutional authority ſhould be abuſed, and the Supreme Executive of the United States ſhould miſconſtrue treaties, violate the laws or oppoſe the ſenſe of the union, there exiſts among the people of America, without the intervention of foreign miniſters, diſcernment to detect the abuſe, and ability to correct the miſchief.

3dly. That any communication of foreign miniſters on national ſubjects, with the citizens of theſe United States or any of them, otherwiſe than through the conſtituted authority, any interference of a foreign miniſter with our internal government or adminiſtration, any intriguing of a foreign miniſter with the political parties of this country, would violate the laws and

uſages of nations, would be a high indignity to the government and people of America and would be great and juſt cauſe of alarm, as it would be at once a dangerous introduction of foreign influence, and might, too probably, lead to the introduction of foreign gold and foreign armies, with their fatal conſequences, diſmemberment and partition.

GEORGE WYTHE, *Preſident.*
A. DUNSCOMB, *Secretary.*

Reſolutions of the county of New-Caſtle, State of Delaware.

1ſt. Reſolved that the meeting highly approve of the late Proclamation of the Preſident of the United States, enjoining upon the citizens of the United States, the obſervance of neutral conduct towards the belligerent powers of Europe.

2d. Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the Preſident by his proclamation has given an additional proof of found diſcretion and unremituing vigilance in the exerciſe of the functions of his ſtation.

3d. Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that the proſperous and happy condition of our country is connected with, and greatly dependant on its ſtate of peace, that war would be deſtructive of its commerce, and injurious to its agriculture, and that the proclamation is happily calculated to avoid the multiplied evils and miſery of which, war would be productive.

4th. Reſolved, That this meeting, firmly perſuaded that the meaſures of the general government are wiſe, honorable and advantageous, will be regulated in their conduct by them, and will contribute their aid to ſupport them.

5th. Reſolved, That from the opportunities the perſons now convened have had of diſcovering the ſentiments of the inhabitants of this ſtate, it appears, that they corre ſpond with thoſe expreſſed in the preceding reſolutions.

6th. Reſolved, That a copy of theſe reſolutions, under the ſignature of the Chairman, be tranſmitted to the Preſident of the United States, and that the proceedings of the preſent meeting be publiſhed.

JOHN M'KINLY, Chairman.
MATTHEW PEARCE, Sec'ry.

To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

SIR,

SOLICITOUS for the continuance of that happineſs, which ſo highly diſtinguiſhes our country, and ſo eſſentially depends on the preſervation of its Peace, Liberty, and Sovereignty, We, the inhabitants of the city of Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, beg leave to expreſs our grateful acknowledgments for your patriotic meaſures to protect thoſe invaluable bleſſings. Among theſe we view with ſingular pleaſure your late Proclamation, on the ſubject of neutrality towards the belligerent Powers in Europe. To give public notice of the exiſtence of hoſtilities between foreign nations, with whom we have continual intercourſe, and to point out the line of conduct we ought to purſue, in reſpect to thoſe contending powers, we muſt conſider as a conſtitutional act, becoming the duty of the firſt Magiſtrate, highly neceſſary in our ſituation, and evidently dictated by that paternal care, ſo often exerted in promoting ths welfare of the States

The prerogative of Kings to make war at their ſole will and pleaſure has for ages been wantonly exerciſed for the deſtruction of human happineſs. Motives of perſonal reſentment, cruelty and caprice, or the deſire of conqueſt and aggrandizement, have often involved the world in deſolation and carnage. Happy is the condition of our country! whoſe free Conſtitution ſecures to the people the ſole right of declaring war by the voice of their Repreſentatives; and impoſes the moſt ſolemn obligations on the Supreme Executor of its laws, to guard its peace, till ſuch declaration be made of the public will. For this important right are our Allies, the French, contending at an infinite expence of blood and treaſure.—While we truſt that the good ſenſe of our fellow-citizens will preſerve and perpetuate ſo eſſential a power, we ardently pray that it may be obtained by all nations—Then and not till then may we expect, that peace on earth and good-will to men ſhall become the law of nations, as it is a precept of our holy Religion.

Warmly attached to our government, both by intereſt and affection, we take the liberty to aſſure you, that we ſhall ever ſtand ready by our utmoſt exertions, in every legal and conſtitutional way, to ſupport the juſt meaſures of your adminiſtration; and to lend our aſſiſtance in maintaining the peace and harmony of the States, and in oppoſing the inſidious deſigns of thoſe perſons, if there be any ſo deluded, who may wiſh to ſubject the country to foreign influence, and involve it in the horrors of War.

We are fully convinced, that an impartial neutrality is the wiſh of the inhabitants of this State, and that your Proclamation was received by them with cordial ſatisfaction and approbation.

We are happy in this opportunity of declaring, that we ſtill retain undiminiſhed, that juſt gratitude for your ſervices, and reſpectful attachment to your perſon, which warmed and united all hearts, and was witneſſed by affectionate addreſſes from every part of the union, on your firſt inauguration, as Preſident of the States.

Signed by Order,
SAMUEL WYLLYS, *Chairman.*

Hartford, Auguſt 2, 1793.

To the Inhabitants of the City of Hartford in the State of Connecticut.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

THE Addreſs of the Inhabitants of the city of Hartford contains ſentiments too favorable to the public weal—oo partial to myſelf not to claim and receive my cordial acknowledgments.

It, at the ſame time offers a new proof of that characteriſtic love of order and peace, of that virtuous and enlightened zeal for the public good, which diſtinguiſhes the inhabitants of Connecticut.

'Tis from diſpoſitions like theſe, that we may hope to avoid an interruption of the numerous bleſſings which demand our gratitude to Heaven; or that we may be encouraged to meet with firmneſs, confiding in the protection of a juſt Providence, any attempts to diſturb them, which intemperance or injuſtice, from whatever quarter, may, at any time, make it our duty to encounter.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

General JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, *Chairman of the meeting of the citizens of the county of Burlington.*

Philadelphia, Auguſt 17, 1793.

SIR,

I have received with great pleaſure the reſolutions of the citizens of the county of Burlington, which were enclоſed in your letter of the 13th of this month.

In addition to the high ſatisfaction which I feel in knowing that my meaſures are approved by my fellow citizens, it affords me no ſmall pleaſure to ſee that, in giving this public teſtimony of their approbation, they take occaſion to expreſs thoſe manly and independent ſentiments which are truly characteriſtic of a free and an enlightened people. And I muſt beg you to aſſure the citizens of the county of Burlington that, believing as I do, that the true intereſt of this country and the happineſs of its citizens depend upon our remaining in a ſtate of peace during the preſent important criſis, I cannot but highly applaud their patriotic reſolution to uſe all means in their power for the accompliſhment of this deſirable object. And that I am no leſs pleaſed with the ſentiment which they have expreſſed reſpecting any foreign interference in the internal adminiſtration of our government.

G. WASHINGTON.

[*The newſpapers from a diſtance contain the Reſolutions of many other places—Our limits do not permit us to publiſh the whole this day.*]

CHARLESTON, Auguſt 2.

On Tueſday evening laſt an affray happened between ſome French and Britiſh ſailors, in which one of the latter was ſo badly wounded as to occaſion his death on Thurſday morning. It is to be lamented that the vigilance of the officers of the police and city guard extends not from the nature of ſuch rencounters to the prevention of them. Private diſputes always did and ever will produce public diſorders.

By a gentleman from the frontier of Georgia, we are informed that the Indians have been very quiet for theſe two months paſt and that no perſon has been killed or plundered within that time.

Laſt Wedneſday about an hour after dark as a young man by the name of Corbet was coming to town within four miles and a half mile of the city he was ſuddenly pulled from his horſe by three fellows, whether white or black he could not determine, and after giving him ſeveral blows with a gun upon the ſide, took from him his horſe, ſaddle, bridle, and ſaddle bags containing his cloaths, his ſhoes from off his feet, and ſixty-three pounds ſterling, which he had earned by his induſtry and intended to have laid out in town.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 24.

Port-au-Prince, June 30, 1793.

"COMMISSION NATIONALE CIVILE.

"WE, Stephen Polverel and Leger Felicite Sonthonax, civil commiſſaries of the Republic, delegated to the French Windward iſlands in America, for reſtoring order and tranquility.

"Whereas the traitor Galbaud, after having reduced the town of the Cape to aſhes, has departed and carried with him ſeveral veſſels of war belonging to the republic, together with many commercial veſſels that were in the harbor, and which he means to deliver up to the Engliſh or Spaniards; and whereas before leaving the coaſt he may again attempt to burn and lay waſte ſeveral towns of the colony: To prevent all ſuch further attempts, we prohibit all commandants of regular forces, and the national guards, all municipal officers, and all thoſe to whom an armed force is confided, from ſuffering or permitting any of the ſaid veſſels, ſo armed, to enter any of the ports, bays, or harbors of the colony, or even to approach, within cannon ſhot, neither under the pretence of neceſſity, the want of proviſions or refreſhments, or in fine, under any pretext whatever.

"We order the ſaid commandants, municipal officers, depoſitaries of the armed forces, and all our citizens in general to employ every means in their power to repulſe or deſtroy the ſaid veſſels.

"We declare all thoſe who ſhall receive the ſaid veſſels, give them any aſſiſtance, or hold any correſpondence with them, traitors to their country.

"We require the Governor General to cauſe the preſent order to be put into execution.

"Given at our camp in the General Quarter of Breda, 25th June, 1793, and 2d year of the Republic.

"POLVEREL and SONTHONAX,
Civil Commiſſioners of the Republic.
"PIQUENARD,
Joint Sec. to the Civil Commiſſioners."

For the Daily Advertiſer.

TRANSLATION.

The Citizens of Bourdeaux to the National Convention.

A CRY of horror is heard at the extremities of the republic—three hundred repreſentatives of the people devoted to proſcription—twenty-two, to the ſanguinary axe of the Centumvirs.

Legiſlators, when we choſe deputies, we put them under the protection of the law;—of virtue, and of all that is moſt ſacred on earth—we believed that we had ſent them among men; we diſcover that they are ſurrounded with Tigers thirſting for blood;—Theſe courageous citizens, at this moment are under the daggers of aſſaſſins—what do we ſay, perhaps they are no more; if this atrocious crime is perpetrated, tremble legiſlators, tremble at the violence of our indignation and deſpair—if a thirſt for blood has robbed us of our Brothers, of our Repreſentatives; the horror of the bloody crime ſhall direct our vengeance, and the Cannibals who ſhall have deſtroyed all the laws of Juſtice and Humanity, ſhall periſh by our revenge.—Convention of the nation, Pariſians, once ſo proud and elevated! ſave the Deputies of the People, ſave us from deſpair—ſave us, ſave yourſelves from the carnage of civil war. Yes, we will inſtantly organize one half of our National Guards, we will fly to Paris, unleſs arreſted by a ſatisfactory decree—and we ſwear to ſave our Brothers, or to periſh on their tombs.

Signed hy the Preſidents and Secretaries of the Sections of Bourdeaux.

At a meeting of the Council General of the commune at Bourdeaux, on the 9th May, 1793, the foregoing addreſs was approved, and by their direction communicated to the Council General of the diſtrict of Bourdeaux.

Signed, "SAIGE," Mayor.
"BASSTERRE," Clerk.

At a meeting on the 9th May, 1793, of the Council General of the Diſtrict of Bourdeaux, the above addreſs was approved.

Signed, "LEMOINESILS," Preſident.
"PAGES," Secretary.

At a meeting on the 9th of May, 1793, of the Council General of the department "Gironde," the addreſs of the Citizens of Bourdeaux to the National Convention was adopted.

Signed, "PIERRE SERS," Preſident.
"*Pachavrieu, Cholet, Rambaud, Dubois, Martin, Womeſelle, La Brouſte, Tranchere, Bonac, Tartiyeon*"—*Adminiſtrators.*
"ROULLET," Procureur General Syndic.
"FRINGUES," Secretary General.

Philadelphia, Aug. 28.

The college of phyſicians of this city, in conſequence of a malignant fever which at preſent prevails, have, among others recommended to the citizens the following means, to prevent its progreſs, viz. That perſons infected ſhould be kept in large, airy rooms, in beds without curtains—and pay the ſtricteſt attention to cleanlineſs—to keep the ſtreets and wharves clean as poſſible—to avoid all fatigue of body or mind—to avoid ſitting or ſtanding in the ſun, alſo in a current of air—or the evening air—To accommodate the dreſs to the weather—and to exceed rather in warm, than in cool cloathing—To avoid intemperance, but to uſe fermented liquors, ſuch as wine, beer or cyder, with moderation.

About two years ſince a fever ſimilar to that which is in this city, prevailed in New-York; numbers died—but its continuance was ſhort.—Almoſt every populous place is viſited with malignant diſorders once in the courſe of a few years—but a due attention to the means which the improved ſtate of medicine has diſcovered to be ſalutary—with the bleſſing of Providence on thoſe means have hitherto, and we truſt will prevent their progreſs to a juſtly alarming point.

Sunday morning laſt, a fire broke out in New-York, in Cherry-ſtreet, near New-Slip, three framed houſes were conſumed, the property of Mr. George Courtney.—The fire was occaſioned by the accidental conveyance of water to ſome unſlacked lime, in one of the buildings.

Accounts from Martinique inform that the negroes who were declared free, in order to induce them to take up arms againſt the ariſtocrats—now retain their arms to ſupport their freedom—and will not labor—*ſlavery* and *hard work* being to their comprehenſion, ſynonimous terms.

By a publication in a Charleſton paper, it appears, that Gen. Borel is in that city, lodged there at the charge of one of his friends.

A publication in the Charleſton papers, ſigned Polverel and Sonthonax—charges Governor Galbaud, as being the author of all the miſeries which have befallen Hiſpaniola ſince his arrival.—This account ſays, that 60,000 revolted ſlaves are in the colony, devoted to the Spaniards, and the cauſe of kings—But ſtill they do not deſpair of the public cauſe.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Freneau in his National Gazette of Saturday laſt, ſays—"It is wonderful that there ſhould be a diference of ſentiment between the people of a free country, and their magiſtrates,"—On which a correſpondent obſerves, that it appears rather late in the day, to attempt palming ſuch trumpery on the people as this. The truth moſt probably, as it reſpects a declining party, is, that their wonder is on the other ſide of the queſtion—For, ſtrange as it may appear, there are perſons who have for a number of years deluded themſelves with the idea, that the people of the United States never would cordially ſubmit to any permanent form of government whatever—and therefore they wonder exceedingly, to find themſelves ſo egregiouſly miſtaken—They wonder that the people are not willing to ſacrifice their poſitive enjoyments, the bleſſings of "peace, liberty and ſafety," for caſtles in the air, erected by modern philoſophy—They wonder that the people ſhould be ſatisfied with the conduct of thoſe, who from former and recent experience they have found faithful in the diſcharge of every public truſt—They wonder that the people do not believe *their aſſertions*, when they ſay, that they are the patriots, and the only true patriots of the United States, although the people have never had any *proof* of the declaration from the beginning of the world to this day.

FROM THE NEW-YORK DIARY.

Gentlemen,

AN Officer of the Jupiter has it in command from me to hand you this denial of certain paſſages which have lately appeared in your gazette. I owe it to truth—to myſelf—to the error into which certain French republicans have been drawn—and finally, to to the honor of the ſervice of the French Republic, which ſhall never periſh in my hands, through want of zeal to maintain it.

The articles are—1ſt. "*The Company of the Jupiter have on juſt grounds of ſuſpicion arreſted their commander Admiral Cambis.*—2d. "*The men accuſe Cambis of being the cauſe of the troubles at the Cape.*" [See laſt Gazette.]

Theſe articles are not ſigned.—Methinks, Sirs, your delicacy muſt have been wounded by publiſhing, during my ſcandalous confinement, reflections and ſayings concerning me without at the ſame time expoſing to public view the infamous and baſe authors of theſe calumnies, and of the momentary deception of my companions in arms.

While American generoſity will revolt at theſe daſtardly manœuvres, it will, I truſt, applaud me for addreſſing you, for the laſt time, theſe few lines.

The connections which I have been under a neceſſity of maintaining with Galbaud, are of a nature ſo ſcandalous for a man who preſerves any eſteem for himſelf, that I am leſs ſolicitous to lay them before the public, than to verify them before the tribunals appointed to take judicial cognizance of them.

I expect from your candor, an early publication of this letter.

Rear-Admiral CAMBIS.
Aboard the Jupiter, 23d Auguſt, 1793 }
2d year of the French Republic. }

From the BALTIMORE DAILY REPOSITORY.

Meſſrs. Printers.

A Cuſtomer to your uſeful paper, wiſhes for information from ſome of your learned correſpondents, on the following ſubject:—By the law of nations, and a ſpecial act of Congreſs, the perſons of foreign miniſters, conſuls, &c. are protected from arreſts and actions in certain caſes, in which others are liable to both. Does this privilege ſecure ambaſſadors, envoys or conſuls from an action for defamation? and if ſo, what remedy can a calumniated perſon have for a moſt atrocious falſhood, propagated to his great prejudice, by one who is recognized as a public character? A. Z.

The principles of the French Revolution are the nobleſt that can give conſolation or hope to the heart of man. Emanating from liberty, the birth right of all the deſcendants of Adam, they muſt monopolize the affections of every part of mankind. But Americans know, by experience, that like all ſublunary things, they are liable to abuſe; and their prayers and wiſhes are—that in the Gallic Republic, the Goddeſs of Liberty may be wedded to the Genius of Good Government, and that Order, Equal Privileges, Harmony, and National and Individual Felicity, may be the offspring of the alliance—and that not only there, but that their reſidence may be bounded only by the boundaries of the globe. Let the high flying advocates of leveliſm, pretend to a better wiſh if they can!

[COLUM. CENT.]

We are happy to hear that the diſorder which has prevailed in this city for ſeveral days—begins to abate.

An Engliſh veſſel was lately diveſted of cannon and warlike ſtores, at Charleſton, S. C. on ſuſpicion of being equipped as a cruiſer.

DIED, after a ſhort illneſs, Mr. Samuel Swan, brother of Caleb Swan, Eſq.—Paymaſter to the weſtern army. Monday his remains, attended by a number of citizens, were interred in the Preſbyterian burial ground, Arch-ſtreet.

Peace to the hapleſs ſtranger's duſt,
Whoſe ſoul repoſes with the juſt.
May bleſſings on that man deſcend,
Who prov'd himſelf the ſtranger's friend.

—— Mr. Frederick W. Starman, and Mr. Thomas Miller, worthy and reſpectable merchants of this city—greatly regretted.

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

Brig Betſey, Meaſe, Barbadoes & St. Euſtatia,
Schooner Eagle, Jones, Charleſton,
Robin, Horton, Cape-Francois,

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,	18/2
3 per Cents,	10/1
Deferred,	10/9
Full ſhares Bank U. S.	5 per cent. adv

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 26, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that propofals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treafury, until the fourteenth day of September next inclufively, for the fupply of all Rations which may be required for the ufe of the United States, from the firft day of January to the thirty-firft day of December 1794, both days inclufive, at the places, and within the diftricts hereafter mentioned, viz.

1. At any place or places betwixt York-Town and Carlifle, in the ftate of Pennfylvania, and Pittfburgh, & at Pittfburgh, York-town & Carlifle.

2. At any place or places from Pittfburgh to the mouth of Big Beaver Creek, and at the mouth of Big Beaver Creek.

3. At any place or places from the faid mouth to the upper falls of the faid Big Beaver, and at the upper falls.

4. At any place or places from the faid upper falls to Mahoning, and at Mahoning.

5. At any place or places from the faid Mahoning over to the Head Navigation of the river Cayahoga, and at the faid Head Navigation.

6. At any place or places from the faid Head Navigation to the mouth of the faid river Cayahoga, and at the faid mouth.

7. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Big Beaver Creek, to the mouth of the river Muikingum, and up the faid river to the Tufcarowas, and at the Tufcarowas, and thence over to the Cayahoga river, and thence down the faid river to its mouth.

8. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the river Muikingum and the mouth of the Scioto river, and at the mouth of the faid river Scioto.

9. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of Scioto river & the mouth of the Great Miami, at the mouth of the Great Miami, and from thence to the rapids or the falls of the Ohio, and at the faid rapids.

10. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Great Miami, up the faid Miami to and at Pique Town.

11. At any place or places from Fort Waſhington to Fort Hamilton, and at Fort Hamilton. At any place or places from Fort Hamilton to Fort St. Clair, and at Fort St. Clair.

12. At any place or places from Fort St. Clair to Fort Jefferſon, and at Fort Jefferſon.

13. At any place or places from Fort Jefferſon to the field of action of the 4th of November, 1791, and at the faid field of action.

14. At any place or places from the faid field of action to the Miami Villages, and at the Miami Villages.

15. At any place or places from the faid Miami Villages to the falls of the Miami river, which empties into Lake Erie, and at the faid falls, and from thence to its mouth, and at its mouth.

16. At any place or places from the mouth of the faid Miami river of Lake Erie to Sandufky Lake, and at Sandufky Lake.

17. At any place or places from the faid Sandufky Lake, to the mouth of the river Cayahoga.

18. At any place or places from the mouth of the faid river Cayahoga to Preſque Iſle, and at Preſque Iſle.

19. At any place or places from Preſque Iſle to the ſtream running into Lake Erie from towards the Jadaghque Lake, and thence over to and at the faid Jadaghque Lake, and thence down the Aileghany river to Fort Franklin.

20. At any place or places from Preſque Iſle to Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf.

21. At any place or places from Le Beuf to Fort Franklin, and at Fort Franklin, and from thence to Pittſburgh.

22. At any place or places from the rapids of the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabaſh river, and from the mouth of the faid Wabaſh river to the mouth of the river Ohio.

23. At any place or places on the Eaſt ſide of the river Miſſiſippi, from the mouth of the Ohio river, to the mouth of the Illinois river.

24. At any place or places from the mouth of the faid Wabaſh river up to Fort Knox, and at Fort Knox.

25. At any place or places from Fort Knox up the faid Wabaſh to Ouittanon, and at Ouittanon.

26. At any place or places from Ouittanon, up the faid Wabaſh, to the head navigation of a branch thereof called Little River, and at the faid head navigation of Little River.

27. At any place or places from the faid head navigation of Little River over to the Miami Village.

28. At any place or places from the mouth of the river Teneſſee to Occochappo or Bear Creek, on the faid river, inclufively.

29. At any place or places from the mouth of the river Cumberland to Naſhville, on the faid river, and at Naſhville.

30. And at any place or places within thirty miles of faid Naſhville to the Southward, Weſtward or Northward thereof.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other diſtricts, not ſpecified in theſe propoſals, the price of the ſame to be hereafter agreed on betwixt the public and the contractor.

The rations to be ſupplied are to conſiſt of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
One quart of ſalt,
Two quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of ſoap,
One pound of candles,
} per 100 rations.

The rations are to be furniſhed in ſuch quantities as that there ſhall at all times, during the ſaid term, be ſufficient for the conſumption of the troops at each of the ſaid poſts, for the ſpace of at leaſt 3 months in advance, in good and wholeſome proviſions, if the ſame ſhall be required.

It is to be underſtood in each caſe, that all loſſes ſuſtained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, ſhall be paid for at the prices of the articles captured or deſtroyed, on the depoſitions of two or more creditable characters, and the certificate of a commiſſioned officer, aſcertaining the circumſtances of the loſs, and the amount of the articles for which compenſation is claimed.

The contract for the above ſupplies will be made either for *one year*, or for *two years*, as may appear eligible. Perſons diſpoſed to contract will therefore confine their offers to one year, or they may make their propoſitions ſo as to admit an election of the term of two years.

The offers may compriſe all the places which have been ſpecified, or a part of them only.

To the Public.

THE Editor of the GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES, propoſes publiſhing the Paper, under that Title, every Evening, Sunday's excepted.

To render it intereſting as a Daily Publication, it ſhall contain foreign and domeſtic, commercial and political Intelligence:—Eſſays and Obſervations, local and general:—Maritime information:—Prices Current of Merchandize and the Public Funds. Alſo a ſummary of the proceedings of Congreſs, and of the Legiſlature of this State:—with a ſketch of Congreſſional Debates, &c.

ADVERTIZING favors will be gratefully received.

TERMS.

To be printed on paper of the demy ſize; but a larger ſize ſhall be ſubſtituted in December next.

The price Six Dollars per Annum, to be paid half Yearly.

When a ſufficient number of Subſcribers is obtained, the Publication ſhall commence.

In the interim, the Gazette will be publiſhed twice a week as uſual.—Subſcriptions are reſpectfully ſolicited by the Public's humble ſervant,

JOHN FENNO.

☞ *Subſcriptions are received at the City Tavern, South Second Street—by Mr. Dobſon, at the Stone Houſe—by other perſons who are in poſſeſſion of Subſcription papers, and by the Editor, at his houſe, No. 34, North Fifth-Street.*

By THOMAS JOHNSON, DAVID STUART, & DANIEL CARROLL, Eſquires,

COMMISSIONERS appointed by Government to prepare the Public Buildings, &c. within the City of *Waſhington*, for the reception of Congreſs, and for their permanent reſidence after the year 1800—

A LOTTERY

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE

FEDERAL CITY.

50,000 Tickets at 7 dollars, are 350,000 dollars.

LIST OF PRIZES, viz.

1	Superb Hotel, with baths, out houſes, &c. &c. to coſt		50,000
1	Caſh Prize		25,000
1	ditto		20,000
1	ditto		15,000
1	ditto		10,000
2	ditto	5,000 are	10,000
10	ditto	1,000	10,000
20	ditto	500	10,000
100	ditto	100	10,000
200	ditto	50	10,000
400	ditto	25	10,000
1,000	ditto	20	20,000
15,000	ditto	10	150,000
16,737	Prizes		Dollars 350,000
33,263	Blanks		
50,000			

By this ſcheme *at leaſt* the amount of the tickets will return to the fortunate adventurers, and yet the federal City will gain its object thereby, in a magnificent building deſigned both for public and private convenience.

Although ſome expence muſt neceſſarily attend the conducting of the lottery, (which expence will be taken from the principal prize) the Commiſſioners having agreed to preſent in return a ſufficient quantity of excellent free-ſtone, together with the beſt adapted lots for the hotel and for the out-houſes, the value of the lottery entire may be fairly rated at *ſomething more than par:* In this important inſtance it will be found, on examination, to exceed all the lotteries that have ever been offered to the Public in this or perhaps in any other country. The keys of the Hotel, when compleat, will be delivered to the fortunate poſſeſſor of the ticket drawn againſt its number.—All the other prizes will be paid, *without deduction, in one month after the drawing*, by the City Treaſurer at Waſhington, or at ſuch Bank or Banks as may be hereafter announced, for the conveniency of the fortunate adventurers.

The drawing will commence on Monday the 6th of September next, at the City of Waſhington.

Tickets may be had of Col. *Wm. Dickens*, City Treaſurer of Waſhington; *Thayer & Bartlet*, of Charleſton, South-Carolina; *Gideon Deniſon*, Savannah; Meſſrs. *James Weſt & Co.* Baltimore; Mr. *Peter Gilman*, Boſton; and at ſuch other places as will be hereafter publiſhed.

N. B. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be given for the beſt Plan of an elegant and convenient HOTEL or INN, with hot and cold Baths, Stables, and other out houſes, *if preſented on or before the 10th of April next*; and a preference will be given to the Artiſt for a Contract, provided he be duly qualified to compleat his plan. The ground on which the Hotel and out houſes are to be erected, will be a corner lot of about 90 by 200 feet, with a back avenue to the ſtables, &c. Sections and eſtimates of the expenſe will be expected with the elevations, &c. compleat; and 50,000 dollars muſt be regarded by the Architect as the utmoſt limit in the expenſe intended for this purpoſe.

S. BLODGET,
Agent for the affairs of the City.

March, 61793.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

By THOMAS DOBSON,

At the Stone Houſe, No. 41, ſouth Second-Street,

Medical Tranſactions

OF THE

College of Phyſicians

Of Philadelphia:

VOLUME I. PART I.

Price in boards One Dollar.

Alſo lately publiſhed by T. Dobſon,

DR. UNDERWOOD'S TREATISE

On the diſeaſes of Children, with general directions for the management of infants from the birth, adapted both for the uſe of Medical Practitioners and private Families.

TWO VOLUMES IN ONE.

Price one dollar neatly bound.

SEAT of WAR.

For Sale, at M. CAREY's *Store,*
No. 118, Market-ſtreet,

A Sheet Map of the

French, Auſtrian and Dutch Netherlands, in which the progreſs of the preſent War may be traced.——*Price three eighths of a dollar.*

And a Map of the Three Northern Diſtricts of France, divided into Departments.——*Price ¼ of a dollar.*

Maps of the United

States:—Any public ſpirited gentlemen, poſſeſſed of materials for correcting and improving the Maps of the ſeveral States, will lay M. Carey under very particular obligations, by communicating them. He is in immediate want of ſome for New-Jerſey and Delaware; of which States he is now preparing Maps.

Guthrie's Geography:

The ſubſcription for this work will be continued open, at the preſent rate of twelve dollars, till the firſt day of November next; after which, it will be raiſed to fourteen dollars.

Auguſt 14. 1awaw

DISTRICT *of* PENNSYLVANIA, *to wit.*

(L.S.) BE IT REMEMBERED, that, on the thirteenth day of Auguſt, in the eighteenth year of the Independence of the United States of America, THOMAS DOBSON, of the ſaid Diſtrict, hath depoſited in this Office the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the words following—to wit:

"TRANSACTIONS OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA.—VOL. I.
"PART I.——*Non ſibi ſed toti.*"

In conformity to the Act of the Congreſs of the United States, intituled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by ſecuring the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of ſuch Copies, during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL, *Clerk of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.*

War Department,

Auguſt 1ſt, 1793.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the Military Invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are intitled for ſix months of their annual penſion, from the 4th day of March laſt, and which will become due on the 5th of September next, will be paid on the ſaid day by the Commiſſioners of the Loans, within the States reſpectively under the uſual regulations.

By Command of the
PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES.

H. KNOX, *Secretary at War.*

N. B. *The Printers in the reſpective States are requeſted to publiſh the above in their newſpapers for the ſpace of two months.*

Treaſury Department,

Auguſt 10, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Propoſals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, until the 14th day of September next inclufively, to furniſh by contract the following articles of Cloathing, for the uſe of the United States, viz.

4,800 Hats,
5,120 Stocks,
5,120 Stock-Claſps,
20,480 Shirts,
5,120 Veſts,
5,120 Coats,
9,600 Woollen Overalls,
9,600 Linen ditto,
19,200 pairs of Shoes,
9,600 pairs of Socks,
5,120 Blankets,
320 Caps,
320 pairs of Leather Breeches,
640 pairs of Boots,
320 pairs of Spurs,
640 pairs of Stockings,
1,520 Rifle Shirts.

The cloathing to be delivered at the city of Philadelphia; one fourth part of the whole number of ſuits on or before the 15th of February, one fourth on or before the 15th of April, and the remaining half on or before the 15th of June, 1794.

The articles muſt be agreeably to ſuch patterns as ſhall be directed by the Secretary for the Department of War. Payment will be made as ſoon as the whole of the articles ſhall have been delivered. ept14S.

TO THE PUBLIC.

☞ *THE* EDITOR *propoſes to continue the publication of the* GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES, *for diſtant circulation, after the firſt of December next, on the following terms, viz.*

It ſhall be publiſhed on WEDNESDAYS *and* SATURDAYS, *on paper of the Medium ſize—which is larger than the preſent.*

The price, Three Dollars per annum, excluſive of poſtage.

Subſcriptions to be received by the reſpective Poſt-Maſters throughout the Union, or ſuch other perſons as may ſee proper to collect them.

The papers to be forwarded by poſt twice a week. No packets to contain leſs than SIX *papers—and no ſubſcriptions to be received for a leſs term than ſix months.—Payments to be conſtantly ſix months in advance.—Twenty per cent. deduction from the price of the* GAZETTE, *will be allowed to thoſe who collect and forward the ſubſcription money, free of expenſe, in full of all charges for their trouble in the buſineſs.*

The publication will contain as uſual, a variety of original eſſays—foreign and domeſtic intelligence, and a ſummary of the proceedings of the Legiſlature of the Union, &c. &c.——Attention will be paid to diſpatching the papers with punctuality, and Subſcribers may depend on receiving them as regularly, as the poſts arrive.

June 8.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NEW-JERSEY, } BY virtue of a Writ to me
Suſſex County, ſſ. } directed, iſſued out of the High Court of Chancery of New-Jerſey, at the ſuit of William Shipley againſt John Ming and others; I ſhall expoſe to ſale at Public Vendue, on the ſixth day of February next, between the hours of Twelve and Five in the Afternoon of the ſame day, on the Premiſes, the following deſcribed Tract of Land, with its appurtenances, ſituate in the Township of Oxford and County of Suſſex, beginning at a Cheſnut Oak Tree, corner of Daniel Cox's land, and ſtanding in the line of a former ſurvey made to Thomas Stevenſon, being marked with the letter B, and thence extending along Coxe's line (firſt) ſouth fifty degrees weſt fifty-five chains and ſeventy-five links, to a Black-Oak Tree corner of Joſeph Shippen's land (ſecond) ſouth nine degrees and fifteen minutes, weſt ninety chains and ſixty-five links to a forked White-Oak Tree, marked with the letters R and B another of the ſaid Shippen's corners (third) thence north eighty degrees, eaſt one hundred and forty-five chains, to a poſt on the ſoutherly ſide of Paquaſſe-River, being alſo a corner of John Reading's land (fourth) thence north thirty-nine degrees weſt, one hundred and thirty-two chains to the place of beginning, containing nine hundred and thirty acres with the uſual allowance for roads and high ways—The ſame Premiſes are within eight miles of the River Delaware, and there is thereon a convenient Grift Mill with two pair of Stones—a Saw Mill in good repair, with a ſufficient ſtream of water for their uſe—a Dwelling Houſe, Store Houſe, and ſeveral ſmall buildings.

MARK THOMPSON, Sheriff.

Dated 22d day of July, 1793

City of Waſhington.

JANUARY 7th, 1793.

A NUMBER of Lots in this City will be offered for ſale at auction, by the Commiſſioners, on the 17th day of September next.—One fourth part of the purchaſe money is to be paid down; the reſidue at three equal annual payments with yearly intereſt on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M. GANTT, *Clerk to the Com'rs.*

Extract of an Act of the General Aſſembly of Maryland, concerning the Territory of Columbia, and the City of Waſhington.

"Be it enacted, *That any foreigner may by deed or will, hereafter to be made, take and hold lands within that part of the ſaid Territory which lies within this State, in the ſame manner as if he was a citizen of this State; and the ſame lands may be conveyed by him, and tranſmitted to and be inherited by his heirs or relations, as if he and they were citizens of this State:* Provided, *That no foreigner ſhall, in virtue hereof, be entitled to any further or other privilege of a citizen.*"

Jan. 10. tf

INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1ſt, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to the members of the Inſurance Company of North America, that the Directors have declared a dividend (to this day) of ſix per cent on the amount of the firſt inſtalment, and of one per cent per month, on the ſums paid towards the ſecond and third inſtalments, calculating from the firſt day of the month following that in which theſe payments were made. The Dividend will be paid to the Stockholders or their Repreſentatives, at the Company's Office, (No. 119, ſouth Front-Street) at any time after the 7th inſt.

EBENEZER HAZARD, Sec'ry.

☞ *As the members of this Company are much diſperſed throughout the United States, the Printers in the ſeveral ſtates are requeſted to give the above a place in their newſpapers.*

Hercule De Sercey,

From Leogane, Iſland of St. Domingo,

MAKES and ſells all ſorts of Mugs, Jacks, Porringers, Cups, Stew-Pans, Lamps, &c. in Tin, plain or japanned—He alſo mends old tin work. As he works cheap, he hopes for the public encouragement.

No. 23. Race-ſtreet, near Front-ſtreet.

June 22.

HERCULE DE SERCEY,

DE Leogane, Iſle de St. Dominque, travaille en fer Blanc, de toute ſorte de manieres a commande et a bon marche.

A Philadelphie, ce 22 Juin, 1793.

No. 23. Race-ſtreet, pres Front-ſtreet.

FOR SALE, BY

MATHEW CAREY,

At his Store, No. 118, Market-ſtreet,

PHILADELPHIA,

THE AMERICAN MUSEUM, from its commencement in January, 1787, to its termination in December, 1792, in twelve volumes, price, neatly bound and lettered, nineteen dollars and one fifth.

The opinion of the Preſident of the United States, reſpecting this work, is as follows:

"I believe the American Muſeum has met with extenſive, I may ſay, with univerſal approbation from competent judges; for I am of opinion, that the work is not only eminently calculated to diſſeminate political, agricultural, philoſophical, and other valuable information; but that it has been *uniformly conducted with taſte, attention, and propriety.* If to theſe important objects be ſuperadded the more immediate deſign of reſcuing public documents from oblivion—I will venture to pronounce, as my ſentiment, THAT A MORE USEFUL LITERARY PLAN HAS NEVER BEEN UNDERTAKEN IN AMERICA, OR ONE MORE DESERVING OF PUBLIC ENCOURAGEMENT." June 5.

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-ſtreet, NEW-YORK.

THE Subſcriber intending to confine himſelf entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE OF STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his ſervices to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend upon having it tranſacted with the utmoſt fidelity and diſpatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boſton, or any other part of the United States, will be ſtrictly attended to.

(t.f.) LEONARD BLEECKER.